

ESTERN STATESMAN.

"Liberty and UNION, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TRAVIS & R. S. STITH.

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**THE
ERN STATESMAN**
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ISH I WAS A MICE.

BY STUDY.
as a mice, Sam,
not as I please:
see with all the world,
at the cheese,
is such a happy race—
n't no care at all;
make themselves at home
in parlor, hall.

have no debts to pay,
no clothes to wear,
he has provided them
ly coats of hair;
don't wear no trotsaloons,
kings on their feet;
want nothing, Sam, while they
enough to eat.

be a mice, though;
I want no cats,
I always take me by,
once upon the rats;
n't of no use at all—
know beans from bran;
not about as foolish as
old critter—man!

as a mice, Sam,
you print your paper;
off, and eat the paste,
frisk, and caper;
had to tug and toil
care and sorrow,
a happy mice to day,
per, still, to-morrow.

on to Home Industry.

on the Messages of the Presi-

the United States on the subject

of the tariff.

IN WASHINGTON'S OPINIONS.

encouragement of agriculture, com-

manufactures, by all proper

not, I trust, need recommenda-

I cannot forbear intimating to

the tendency of giving effectual en-

to, as well to the introduction of

useful inventions from abroad, as

of skill and genius in pro-

at home."—Washington's An-

17.

s has repeatedly, and not with-

directed their attention to the

ent of manufactures. The ob-

so much consequence not to en-

suance of their efforts in every

shall appear eligible. As a

manufactures, on public ac-

expedient; but where the state

leaves little hope that certain

manufacture will, for a great

obtain, when these are of a

ential to the furnishing and equi-

public force in time of war, are

ments for procuring them, on

to the extent of the ordina-

for the public service, recom-

strong considerations of nation-

an exception to the general

out our country to remain, in

dependent on foreign supply,

because liable to be interrupted

necessary article should, in this case,

in time of peace, will not the se-

independence thence arising

ole compensation.—Washing-

ton's Annual Address.

DENT JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

rate peace, and maintain com-

navigation, in all their lawful

to foster our fisheries as nur-

to protect the manufactures adap-

the landmarks by which we are

ourselves in all our proceedings."—

2d Annual Message.

uation into which we have been

impelled us to apply a portion

of our industry and capital to national
manufactures and improvements. The ex-
tent of conversion is daily increasing, and
little doubt remains that the establishments
formed and forming will, under the
assistance of cheaper materials and sub-
sistence, the freedom of labor from taxation
with us, and of protecting duties and protec-
tions, become permanent."—Jefferson's 5th
Annual Message.

"We have experienced what we did not
then believe, that there exists both pru-
dency and power enough to exclude us from
the field of intercourse with other nations;
that to be independent for the comforts of
life, we must fabricate them ourselves.
We must now place our manufacturers by
the side of the agriculturist. The former
question is now suppressed, or rather as-
sumes a new form. The grand inquiry
now is, shall we make our own comforts,
or go without them at the will of a foreign
nation? He, therefore, who is now against
domestic manufactures, must be for reduc-
ing us either to a dependence upon that
nation, or be clothed in skins, and live like
beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to
say that I am not one of these. Experience
has taught me that manufactures are now
as necessary to our independence as to our
comfort."—Jefferson's Letter to Benj. Austin
Esq., Boston, 1816.

PRESIDENT MADISON'S OPINIONS.

"The revision of our commercial laws,
proper to adapt them to the arrangement
which has taken place with Great Britain,
will doubtless engage the early attention
of Congress. It will be worthy at the same
time of their just and provident care, to
make such further alterations in the laws
as will more especially protect and foster the
several branches of manufacture which have
been recently instituted or extended by the
laudable exertion of our citizens.—Madison's
Special Message, May 22, 1809.

"I recommend also as a more especial
safe-guard, and as an encouragement to
our growing manufacturers, that the additional
duties on imports which are to ex-
pire at the end of one year after a peace
with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end
of two years after that event."—Madison's
Special Message, May 31, 1814.

"But there is no subject which can enter
with greater force and merit into the deliberations
of Congress, than a consideration
of the means to preserve and promote the
manufactures which have sprung into ex-
istence, and attained unparalleled maturity
throughout the United States during the
period of the European wars. This source
of national independence and wealth I anxiously
recommend to the prompt and constant
guardianship of Congress.—Madison's
Special Message, February 29, 1815.

"In adjusting the duties on imports to
the object of revenue, the influence of the
tariff on manufactures will necessarily pre-
sent itself for consideration. However
wise the theory may be, which leaves to
the sagacity and interest of individuals the
application of their industry and resources,
there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions
to the general rule. Besides the con-
sideration which the theory itself implies
of a reciprocal adoption by other nations,
experience teaches that so many circum-
stances must occur in introducing and maturing
manufacturing establishments, especially
of a more complicated kind, that a country
may remain long without them, although
sufficiently advanced, and in some respects
peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with
success. Under circumstances giving a
powerful impulse to manufacturing indus-
try, it has made among us a progress, and
exhibited an efficiency, which justify the
belief that, with a protection not more
than is due to the enterprising citizens
whose interests are now at stake, it will
become, at an early day, not only safe
against occasional competition from abroad,
but a source of domestic wealth and exter-
nal commerce. In selecting the branches
more especially entitled to public patronage,
a preference is obviously claimed by
such as will release the United States from
a dependence on foreign supplies, ever sub-
ject to casual failures, for articles necessary
for the public defence, or connected with
the primary wants of individuals. It will be
an additional recommendation of particu-
lar manufactures, where the materials for
them are extensively drawn from agricul-
ture, and consequently import and insure
to that great fund of national prosperity
and independence, an encouragement which
cannot fail to be rewarded."—Madison's
7th Annual Message.

PRESIDENT MONROE'S OPINIONS.

"Our manufactures will likewise require
the systematic and fostering care of the
Government. Possessing, as we do, all the
raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and
industry, we ought not to depend, in the
degree we have done, on supplies from oth-
er countries. While we are thus depen-

dent, the sudden event of war, unsought
and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us
into the most serious difficulties. It is
important, too, that the capital which
nourishes our manufactures should be do-
mestic, as its influence in that case, instead
of exhausting, as it must do in foreign
hands, would be felt advantageously on agri-
culture. Equally important is it to pro-
vide at home a market for our raw materi-
als; as by extending the competition, it
will enhance the price, and protect the cul-
tivator against the casualties incident to
foreign markets."—Monroe's 3d An-
nual Message.

"Uniformity in the demand and price of
an article, is highly desirable to the domes-
tic manufacturer. It is deemed of great im-
portance to give encouragement to our do-
mestic manufacturers."—Monroe's 6th An-
nual Message.

"It cannot be doubted, that the more
complete our internal resources, and the
less dependent we are on foreign powers for
every national as well as domestic purpose,
greater and more stable will be public felicity.
By the increase of domestic manufac-
tures, will the demand for the rude ma-
terials at home be increased; and thus will
the dependence of the several parts of the
Union on each other, and the strength of
the Union itself, be proportionably aug-
mented."—Monroe's 5th Annual Message.

"Satisfied am I, whatever may be the
abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted
commerce, provided all nations would en-
courage in it, and it was not liable to be interrup-
ted by war, which has never occurred, and
cannot be expected, that there are other
strong reasons applicable to our situation
and relations with other countries, which
impose on us the obligation to cherish and
sustain our manufactures. Satisfied am I,
however, likewise, that the interest of every
part of our Union, even those benefitted
by manufactures, require that this subject
should be touched with the greatest cau-
tion, and a critical knowledge of the effects
to be produced by the slightest changes."—
Monroe's 6th Annual Message.

PRESIDENT ADAMS' OPINIONS.

"The great interests of an agricultural,
commercial and manufacturing nation, are
so linked in union together, that no permanent
cause of prosperity to one of them
can operate without extending its influence
to the other. All these are under the pro-
tecting power of legislative authority, and
the duties of the representative bodies are
to conciliate them in harmony together."

"Is the self-protecting energy of this na-
tion so helpless that there exists in the po-
litical institutions of our country no power
to counteract the bias of foreign legislation;
that the growers of grain must submit to
the exclusion from the foreign markets of
their produce; that the shippers must dis-
mantle their ships, the trade of the North
stagnate at the wharves, and the manufac-
turers starve at their looms, while the
whole people shall pay tribute to foreign
industry to be clad in foreign garbs; that
the Congress of the Union are impotent to
restore the balance in favor of native indus-
try destroyed by the statutes of any
realm?"—Adams' 4th Annual Message.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S OPINION.

"The power to impose duties upon im-
ports originally belonged to the several
States. The right to adjust these duties,
with a view to the encouragement of do-
mestic branches of industry is so completely
identical with that power, that it is difficult
to suppose the existence of the one
without the other. The States have dele-
gated their whole authority over imports
to the general government, without limita-
tion or restriction, saving the very incon-
siderable reservation, relating to the inspec-
tion laws. This authority, having thus en-
tirely passed from the States, the right to
exercise it for the purpose of protection
does not exist in them; and, consequently,
if it be not possessed by the general gov-
ernment, it must be extinct. Our political
system would thus present the anomaly of
a people, stripped of the right to foster their
own industry, and to counteract the most
selfish and destructive policy which might
be adopted by foreign nations. This surely
cannot be the case; this indispensable
power, thus surrendered by the States,
must be within the scope of authority on
the subject expressly delegated to Congress.
In this conclusion I am confirmed, as well
by the opinions of Presidents Washington,
Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have
each repeatedly recommended this right
under the constitution, as by the uniform
practice of Congress, the continued acqui-
escence of the States, and the general un-
derstanding of the people."—Jackson's 2nd
Annual Message.

"WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1824.

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liber-
ty and independence. That same Prov-
idence has blessed us with the means of na-
tional defense. If we omit or refuse to use
the gifts which He has extended to us, we
deserve not the continuation of His bles-
sing. He has filled our mountains and our
plains with minerals—with lead, iron and
copper, and given us a climate and soil for
the growing of hemp and wool. These be-
ing the great materials of national defense,
they ought to have extended to them ade-
quate and fair protection; that our manu-
facturers and laborers may be placed in a
competition with those of Europe, and that
we have within our country a supply of those
leading and important articles so es-
sential to war.

"I will ask, what is the real situation of
the agriculturist? Where has the Ameri-
can farmer a market for his surplus produc-
tions? Except for cotton he has neither a
foreign nor a home market. Does not this
clearly prove, when there is no market at
home or abroad, that there is too much
labor employed in agriculture. Common
sense at once points out the remedy.
Take from agriculture in the United States
six hundred thousand men, women and
children, and you will at once give a mar-
ket for more breadstuffs than all Europe
now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have
been too long subject to the policy of British
merchants. It is time we should become a
little more Americanized, and instead of
feeding paupers and laborers of England,
feed our own; or else, in a short time, by
continuing our present policy, we shall be
rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore
my opinion that a careful and judicious tar-
iff is much wanted to pay off our national
debt, and to afford us the means of that de-
fense within ourselves on which the safety
of our country depends—and last, though
not least, give a proper distribution to our
labor, which must prove beneficial to the
happiness, independence and wealth of the
community.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your most
obedient servant."—Andrew Jackson's let-
ter to Dr. Coleman.

From the Tri-Weekly Southerner.

SUB-ELECTORS.

By the following resolution, adopted by
the whig convention, held in this place last
February, for the purpose of nominating
electors for the State, the names

names appear below, were appointed sub-
electors. Some of them have been on the
stump for some time, and are doing good
service for our cause. Most of them, how-
ever, no doubt from a sense of delicacy,

have done nothing. We hope they will
lay aside this feeling, and go to work like
good soldiers. They are as much autho-
rized to go into the canvass as any of the
regular electors; to make appointments
and speak, or do any thing else that may

be for the good of the cause. A few more
months only are left us, and with such a
noble little army in the field, bright hopes
can be entertained of a triumph in Missis-
sippi. We deem this call sufficient for a
good whig.

It is by no means intended to
exclude any others who feel a disposition
to exert themselves. In fact, a call is made
for them. The field is open, and it is the
duty of every whig to do what he can in
the present contest. Speak, all of you.

The regular gleaners leave much that could
be gathered up by the passer by. If not
gathered, it will be destroyed by the birds
of prey.

Resolved., By this meeting, that the fol-
lowing named gentlemen, and such other
whigs as may choose to do so, be requested
to canvass such portions of this State as
they may be enabled to visit; and to use
their best exertions in the discussion of the
principles involved in the coming contest,
at such times and places as may suit their
convenience, between this time and the
next November election:

Adams county—S. S. Boyd, M'Murren,
Geo. Winchester, Adam L. Bingaman, J.
L. Matthews, James Carson, H. D. Man-
deville.

Wilkinson—D. H. Cooper, G. S. Gor-
don, H. Farrish, T. Davidson, F. A. Sum-
merall.

Amite—James M. Smily, Dr. Caulfield, J.
F. Lowry.

Pike—H. Harper, James B. Quin.